

TO LET, a house, pleasantly situated, in
Rent moderate—Inquire at this office. copy in 10

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835.

The Old Democrats who were separated from their friends eight years ago, when the "Great New England Adams Party" was formed, or rather when the Hartford Convention party was remodeled, begin to believe what we have always told them, viz: that the Federalists only wanted them for a cloak, and when they had gained their objects the Democrats would be thrown aside like a useless garment. At first, the Amalgamation party, as it was then called, now and then gave a Democrat a trifling office—elected him State Senator, Representative, or something of about equal importance; but when an influential station, or a lucrative one, was to be filled, a Federalist was sure to get it—if the seat of the Chief Justice is vacant, the other Judges must be superseded, and a rank Federalist, one of the limbs of the Boston Aristocracy, quietly seated there. If a United States Senator is to be chosen, he must be of the Caleb Strong stamp—if a candidate for Governor is to be nominated, he must be of the same school, while the once influential, intelligent, and able Democrats, who joined the coalition in 1826, are kindly permitted to pass their lives in all the bliss of domestic retirement. But this will not last long—the burden has become too grievous to be borne by many, already—the Democrats, who, with Levi Lincoln at their head, abandoned their true friends and the principles of Democracy to aid Mr. Adams, have found that the way of the transgressor is hard—that they have been duped and betrayed—received treachery in pay for treachery, and many of them are disposed and anxious to return to their father's house. In the Western part of the State we learn that the Adams Democrats, as that portion of the old Democratic party is called who joined their enemies in '26, are now desirous of an alliance with their early friends, and to revive the Democratic party upon the old party grounds—to all such we say WELCOME. The great principles of Democracy always have, and always will be, the same. The past differences about men we regard not, and if those who have heretofore differed about individuals are now disposed to unite in sustaining those principles of EQUAL RIGHTS for which Democracy has always contended, let them do it in good faith, and unitedly go forward in the work of reformation which the interests of the state so much require. Never will there be a more auspicious moment than the present for all Democrats to unite, without regard to past divisions—the nomination of Mr. EVERETT, a child of the Boston Aristocracy, and a former member of the Washington Benevolent Society, will arouse a spirit in the country which will teach the "Suffolk Club" that their will is not law—that the country is not to be led by the nose, and that its hardy and honest inhabitants do not intend to confine all political power and honor to a few forward and arrogant citizens of the metropolis. This feeling is pervading many portions of the interior, and will yet be far more extensive than it is at present—it is a feeling of Independence—a determination to resist dictation, and a confidence of ability for self government—it is a Democratic feeling, and as such, will induce those who experience its influence to seek an association with those who are now laboring to promote the cause of Democracy. Personal feuds should be buried,—not only those which may exist in our own ranks, but those between Democrats and Federalists—let all our strength and efforts be exerted for the political redemption of the State, and not lost in petty strife—for

"What valor were it, when a cur doth grin
For one to thrust his hand between his teeth?"

Every stratagem will be laid to defeat us—traitors and spies will be sent amongst the Democrats, who will manifest an unnatural and overheated zeal for the double purpose of urging them on to acts of indiscretion and of hiding their own hypocrisy—such the party should use, but not trust—let those who have proved in whom shall be placed the power of the party. By this we do not wish to inculcate an over-suspicious spirit, but that proper caution, the want of which has in many instances proved so fatal to the Democracy of Massachusetts. All who come with fair and honest professions, let them be cordially received, and as soon as their works prove the sincerity of their professions, let them be confided in to the extent their merits warrant. Little factions have risen up in the Democratic party, repeatedly, whose desires were selfish, and who were reckless of consequences to the general cause, provided, their will could be gratified—but a knowledge of the men and their intentions has always been sufficient to defeat them in their endeavors to sow the seeds of discord, and the result of their machinations has been their own disgrace—if any such exist now, they are too insignificant to draw particular attention to them, or render it necessary to leave more important labor to forget them out. The political revolution of Massachusetts is what the party should contend for, and nothing permitted to withdraw its efforts from the accomplishment of that great task.

The party is now completely organized; and the nominations for the two highest offices in the commonwealth are such as should command the support of every Democrat within its boundaries. MARCUS MORTON, as a man of integrity, talents, and stern Republican principle, is not surpassed by any individual in the state—he has been a faithful Democrat from his boyhood to the present period of his life, and in all the important offices which he has sustained, his conduct has been governed by one great rule—"Equal Justice to all, partiality to none." WILLIAM FOSTER is known as an enthusiastic and devoted Democrat, who has spent a long life in laboring for the cause of the people. In the State Senate he was found true to the trusts reposed in him, and a strong advocate of "Equal Rights." He has before received repeated marks of confidence from his fellow citizens, all of which have been well deserved and faithfully requited. With such men at the head of the Democratic Ticket, we shall go into the contest next Fall under the most brilliant auspices, and we trust the result will be the triumphant success of the cause of the People.

The Half-Million City Loan, was taken yesterday by Dana, Fenno & Henshaw, at something under 51-2 per cent. advance.

The Globe of Wednesday contains Mr. Livingston's answer to Count de Rigny's note, of the 13th January last, which having been received at the Department of State after the adjournment of Congress, to whom that note was communicated, is now made public by the direction of the President of the United States.

This document (which would fill three columns of our paper) contains a comprehensive review of the points at issue, and a very able defence of the course pursued by our government. It is not, however, of much general interest. It concludes thus:—

"I have no mission, sir, to offer any modification of the President's communication to Congress, and I beg that what I have said may be considered with the reserve that I do not acknowledge any right to demand, or any obligation to give, explanations of a document of that nature. But the relations which previously existed between the two countries, a desire that no unnecessary misunderstanding should interrupt them, and the tenor of your Excellency's letter, (evidently written under excited feeling,) all convinced me that it was not incompatible with self-respect and the dignity of my country, to enter into the detail I have done. The same reasons induce me to add that the idea, erroneously entertained, that an injurious menace is contained in the message, has prevented your Excellency from giving a proper attention to its language. A cooler examination will show, that although the President was obliged, as I have demonstrated, to state to Congress the engagements which had been made, and that, in his opinion, they had not been complied with. Yet, in a communication not addressed to his Majesty's government, not a disrespectful term is employed, nor a phrase that his own sense of propriety, as well as the regard which one nation owes to another, would induce him to disavow. On the contrary, expressions of sincere regret that circumstances obliged him to complain of acts that disturbed the harmony he wished to preserve with a nation and government to the high character of which he did ample justice.

An honorable susceptibility to every thing that may, in the remotest degree, affect the honor of the country, is a national sentiment in France—but you will allow, sir, that it is carried too far when it becomes impatient of just complaint, when it will allow none of its acts to be arraigned, and considers as an offence a simple and correct examination of injuries received, and as an insult, a deliberation on the means of redress. If it is forbidden, under the penalty of giving just cause of offence, for the different branches of a foreign Government to consult together on the nature of wrongs it has received, and review the several remedies which the law of nations present, and circumstances justify, then no such consultation can take place in a Government like that of the United States, where all the proceedings are public, without at once incurring the risk of war, which it would be the very object of that consultation to avoid.

The measures announced in the close of your letter, as well as the correspondence that it has occasioned between us, have been transmitted to my Government, and I wait the instructions which that communication will produce."

The New Hampshire Election has ended most gloriously for the Democratic cause—in Dunstable, one of the aristocratic strong holds, the Democrats have carried every thing before them. Much is due to that unflinching Democratic journal, the *N. H. Patriot*, for this result—its active zeal in sustaining the rights of the people, and defeating and exposing the machinations of their enemies, is worthy of its long-tried and established character for fidelity to the good cause. Among other useful journals on the Democratic side is the *Nashua Gazette*, a paper conducted with unusual spirit and ability.

THE HON. WILLIAM FOSTER was the person nominated by the democratic members of the Legislature as a candidate for Lieut. Governor, at the coming election—and not the Hon. James Fowler, as erroneously stated in yesterday's Post.

The Democratic Members of the Legislature have elected the Hon. JOHN MILLS and the Hon. GAYTON P. OSGOOD delegates to the Baltimore Convention, at large, and recommended to each Congressional District to elect one delegate.

A Whig Letter Writer, who writes from Washington, under date of the 5th inst. to the Philadelphia Gazette, says, speaking of the General Post Office—"All who are acquainted with Mr. Barry, have never had their confidence shaken in his honesty, or the warm and generous feelings of his heart."

Cylinder Cannon.—Messrs Allen & Ball, of Springfield, Mass. have invented what they call a cylinder cannon; upon the cylinder may be placed as many barrels as you please, each barrel capable of making two discharges a second. It was built for a company in Lowell, who have procured for it a patent in this country and France, and have now an agent in England for the purpose of getting it patented there. "It was to us," says the Hampden Whig, "altogether a novel piece of machinery, and the idea of a cannon being fired, gun after gun, by an operation like that of a boy turning a grindstone struck us as strangely singular."

The Convent Question.—The House of Representatives, on Thursday, voted, 402 to 60, to strike out the resolves granting an indemnity for the destruction of the Ursuline Convent.

The Constitution, says a New York paper of Thursday, "came up yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in tow of steamboats American Eagle, and Flashing—fired a salute when opposite the Battery, and was towed to the navy yard."

The Lowell Grand Jury have refused to find bills against Messrs Kinnicutt and Parker, who were prosecuted a few weeks since for a libel on Henry A. Dewar.

Elbridge Farmion, a lad about twelve years of age, was drowned in the canal at Lowell, on Thursday. He is supposed to have fallen in, while playing upon the ice.

"The Knickerbocker for March," says the N. Y. Post, (we have not received ours yet) "presents a table of contents more than usually inviting."

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Friday last. The session has been a busy one, and several important bills have been passed; among them an act to abolish public execution, and another to do away the making and circulating small notes; one dollar bills are forbidden after the 4th of July next; after the first day of January, 1836, none under three dollars, and after the 4th day of July, 1836, none less than five dollars.

Another Murder in Suffolk County.—We learn from the Sag Harbor Watchman, that William Jayne, of Brookhaven, was, on the 13th ult., committed to the jail of that county for the murder of his wife.

"Auto-biography of Jack Ketch, with Illustrations from Designs by Meadows."—This is the repelling title of one of the most powerfully written fictions of recent English publication. We were deterred for some time by its name, and by the abominable "illustrations," from attempting its perusal. But conquering our distaste for the title-page and vignette, we looked into the book, became interested,—turned back to chap. I, and read the whole 281 pages at a sitting. The author of the Auto-biography is a gentleman and a scholar,—a man of genius,—one who sees far into the human heart, but against whom we enter our protest as deficient in taste, overflowing with puns, unsound in both social and moral philosophy, and an abuser, or rather a misuser, of his fine talent. The characters of the book are strongly and accurately drawn from nature,—nature as she is seen in the debasement of London alleys, and dram-shops, and jails. The portraits of Misty, the pedagogue, of Snavel, the rascal attorney, of Wisp, his more villainous student, of the unstable and unprincipled Ketch himself,—of the remorseful Haynes—and also of the beautiful and much-abused Catherine,—will never fade from our recollection. The episodic stories of James Wilson and old Misty are exceedingly well told—especially the former, whose soul harrowing delineation of the effects of remorse preying upon the heart of a guilty man, surpasses almost any other within our knowledge.

The moral effect of the book will be good,—for although Ketch sneers at morals, and scoffs at virtue, the adventures in which he is engaged, and with which he is otherwise connected, exhibit in the clearest light the horrible evils resulting from vicious habits and criminal indulgences.

Carey & Lea have republished the work, (we wish that they had omitted the heads of Jack and his "sainted mother") and it is now for sale at W. D. Ticknor's. With a hope that the gifted author will, in his next work, renounce his vile habit of punning, and his awkward pretensions to the principles of Newgate and Bow street, and rest content with accomplishing his object by means of the phraseology, the style, and the sentiments of a gentleman and good citizen, we urge him to lay before the public the half-promised "Ketch papers."

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO COM. ELLIOTT, AND HIS REPLY.

Respected Sir—On your retiring from this station, the Journeymen Sailmakers tender you their sincere and hearty thanks, for the liberality and equity you have ever evinced toward them, and the favorable notice to their recent request. We proudly recognise you as the workman's friend, and the supporter of equal rights, and as such shall retain you in grateful remembrance. We regret your departure, but as you are called to fill a more exalted and important station, and are selected from among our naval heroes, to command that ship so justly styled the glory and pride of the navy, we bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell. Your obt. servt.,

ISAAC WHITNEY, Quartermaster.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Charlestown,
February 28, 1835.

Sir—Your very flattering testimonial of respect, in behalf of the Journeymen Sailmakers, is received. Permit me to say that I should deem myself ungrateful of the finer feelings of human character, were I not to cherish and reciprocate the sentiments therein expressed. The unalterable decree of society has instituted distinctions among men, and assigned to each its definite sphere of action. But in our important relation to the social and political order, to government and mankind, the duties, responsibilities and accountabilities of all are deep and imposing. As workmen, you constitute an important link in the chain of the social system; the God of nature has given you capabilities to enable you to sustain a rank and influence in that country to which it should be your boast to belong. It is with you to maintain your social and political rights and the bold republican freedom of our institutions. The consciousness of having endeavored to deserve your respect, would be itself a sufficient recompense, but this you have superseded by the expression of your feelings, which I shall ever cherish in grateful remembrance. I am, respectfully,

J. D. ELLIOTT.

To Mr Isaac Whitney, Quartermaster.

Steam Navigation in Europe has already effected an entire revolution in the commercial intercourse and travelling in that part of the world. Besides the numerous beautiful steamers of Great Britain, which are constantly plying between all the sea ports of that island and Ireland, and to Germany, Holland, France, Portugal, and some to the Mediterranean, to Constantinople, and even to Alexandria, in Egypt, the French are awakening from their slumber, and about following the example of their more enterprising neighbors. Two beautiful steamers were to commence running March 14, between Havre and Hamburg. The voyage to Hamburg at ten miles the hour, would thus be made in three days, and thence travelling a few leagues by land to Lubec, on the Baltic, the regular steamers there take you to St. Petersburg in four days. Avoiding thus, by this direct and rapid communication with the north of Europe, all the vexatious impediments of custom-houses, passports, etc., which the traveller is exposed to in the tedious protracted routes by land.—N. Y. Star.

A flattering picture.—The N. Y. Sun describes an individual as follows:—

"He is about four feet nine inches in height—dresses in black broadcloth, Grecian vest, with a heavy guard chain around his neck, and wears his hair, which is of jet black, unusually long, and parted on the left side of his head. His eyes are black, and when engaged in conversation, the left one rests intently on your watch-fob—and there is a peculiar squint about them which on *prima facie* view, gives him the appearance of a Guinea pig. His nose is large, with a hump on the central part of it, and curls downward at the point like the inverted lip of an old fashioned cream pot. His chin is rather square at the end, and bears no little resemblance to that of the editor of one of the respectable sixpenny papers. There is a slight defect in his speech—and take him all in all, he is one of the greatest scoundrels that ever crossed the Atlantic."

Introductory.—A no doubt well known public character at Louisville, Ky. who calls himself by the homely title of Uncle Ben, gives notice of his having opened a "coffee house" in conjunction with B. W. C. Q. Payne, where he will supply his friends, "with best of liquors and other appliances," in the building formerly occupied as the mayor's office, a well known spot to many of his customers, whom he hopes will wend their way there now with more joyful countenances than when heretofore on a visit to it. He concludes in a poetic strain by saying—

I am Uncle Ben, come and see me if you can,
I have ead, sh, cakes and cheese,
Come and see me if you please.
I have Brandy, Wine, Rum and Metecale's Beer,
Come, my friends, and get them here.

—N. Y. Star.

The steambot Kentucky was sold in Baltimore on Thursday last, for \$45,100, about one half of her original cost.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

House, in relation to the destruction of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict, was read, and committed to Messrs. Oliver, Flint and Hastings.

Mr Gray, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Warren Iron and Steel Company. Also on petition of Abbot Lawrence and others, a bill to incorporate the Boston Cotton Mills—one of which bills were ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Mr Russell, from the committee on Mercantile Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Co.; read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Oliver, ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every married woman whose land shall be taken under the authority of the Commonwealth, for any highway, railroad, or other purpose, shall be entitled to receive the amount of damages therefor, to her own sole and separate use.

The bill to incorporate the North American Insurance Company, and the resolves in favor of the American Institute of Instruction, and also, the resolve in favor of the Boston Society of Natural History, were severally read and laid on the table.

In the House, Ordered, that the committee on the Pay Roll audit the accounts of certain members, so as to include several days at the commencement of the session, during which they were detained on their journey by a severe snow storm.

Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of amending an Act passed in the early part of the present session, concerning the liabilities of guardian's bonds, &c.

Bill reported to repeal an act defining the duties of canal and rail road corporations; read and ordered to be printed.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the discussion on the Bank Report resumed.

Messrs. H. Price, Sturgis, Everett and Blake, have severally spoken on this subject during the morning.—Mr Everett spoke in favor of this report, advocating the suppression of small bills, and in favor of a metallic currency.—Merc.

BRANCH DRAFTS.

"The Uniform Currency."—We take from the Louisville Advertiser the following:—

"The Cincinnati Republican of the 7th inst. contains the following remarks:—

"By a gentleman direct from the State of Illinois, we learn that since the first of January, these checks are there at a discount of 10 per cent.; and in Indiana they are exchanged for Cincinnati and Ohio paper, at a discount of two per cent. This is the way it works. As soon as the fostering care of government is withdrawn, THE UNIFORM CURRENCY of Nicholas follows in the wake of Macbeth's witches."

The checks spoken of are the Branch notes of the Bank of the United States—the "uniform currency," about which the banknotes boasted so much, "at a discount of two per cent.!" below "Ohio paper!!!" Does not this simple fact demonstrate the truth long since alleged, that it was the credit of the Government, and not of the Bank, which gave its notes currency?

The local Banks are also rivaling and surpassing the Mammoth in conducting the Domestic Exchanges of the country. They have forced the United States Bank to reduce the price of exchange, and by their competition nearly driven her from the market."

This is the consequence of the Government refusing any longer to permit the receipt of a spurious and illegally-issued currency by the Bank. And how was the Circular of the Treasury Department treated? The following circular from the Bank will show:—

(Circular.)

BANK UNITED STATES.

Nov. 10, 1834.

Sir: I have received from the Treasury Department the copy of a letter addressed to the officers of the revenue, prohibiting the receipt after the first of January next, of the branch drafts of this bank.

This will make no alteration, whatever, in your practice, with regard to issuing or paying these drafts, which you will continue as heretofore.

N. BIDDLE, President.

[Addressed to the President of each office of the Bank of the United States.]

Thus, this arrogant and insolent institution undertook to set itself above the laws, and in defiance of the restrictions contained in its own charter, gave its orders to continue the issues of the drafts, notwithstanding their receipt for payments to the Government was prohibited after the 1st of January.

We learn that the returns of many of the branches shew an actual increase of the amount in circulation, particularly at the Western branches. The increase since about the 1st of December last, we understand has been, at the following branches, viz:—

Pittsburg, from \$248,942 to \$322,917.
Cincinnati, from 464,480 to 492,760.
Lexington, from 704,910 to 756,395.
Louisville, from 431,920 to 480,700.

And at Nashville the amount received for circulation was increased since 29th November, from 1,074,210 to 1,337,735.

Let this audacity of the Bank be circulated throughout every corner of the Western country, that those who are suffering a loss by this spurious, depreciated trash, which has thus been palmed upon them in defiance of all law, and in spite of the efforts of the Treasury Department to restrain it, may know in what language to condemn this wicked act.—Globe.

At the late annual town meeting in Springfield, a resolution was offered by G. Ashmun, Esq. declaring the expediency of an appropriation by the town of \$1500, to defray in part the expense of a survey of the proposed railroad from that place to Worcester, and instructing the Selectmen to insert an article for the purpose in the warrant for a meeting in May next. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Fire and loss of life.—The dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr Marcus Griffin, in the town of Greenville, N. Y., was consumed by fire on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Three of the children were burned in the house. The building is supposed to have taken fire from an ash barrel placed in the cellar.

The celebrated, but still youthful composer, Bellini, has made quite a sensation by his new opera just brought out at the Italian theatre, Paris, and entitled "I Puritani e i Cavalieri," founded on an interesting love affair in the time of Cromwell.

A picture by Horace Vernet, brought out at the late exhibition at Paris, and representing a camp of the Arabs listening to the recital of a Mahomedan priest, is highly spoken of.

Madame Janet, who has recently supported herself by her literary labors, is about to be married to M. D. Castines, rich, clever, and young.

The salary of the English ambassador at the court of St. Cloud is \$50,000 per annum, with an outfit of \$20,000.

The property of the Jesuits in Spain, which it is now proposed to confiscate, amounts in the sum total to 327 millions of reals.

In Bangor, at the municipal election, on the 10th inst, no choice was made for Mayor. Allen Gilman had 345—Levi Bradley 288—votes scattering 82.

Frost at St Augustine.—A gentleman who left St Augustine on the 4th instant, states that in the early part of February all the country exhibited the bloom of spring and the fruits of summer. The orange trees were covered with blossoms and with oranges. But the cold which was so severe here on the first days of March, extended to St Augustine, and destroyed every thing.—The fruits and flowers were destroyed, and it was feared the trees also were ruined. The country appeared as desolate as if a fire had swept over it.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Capt Pittman, of schr Bethlehem, from Port au Plait, reports that on the 17th of February, lat. 25 35, lon. 69 59, he saw a strange vessel, which at first he supposed to be a ship dismasted aft. But on nearing, found her to be a steam frigate, mounting 24 guns.—The steamer came within pistol shot, and the stood off to the North East, without speaking. Although she had plenty of colors flying, her national ensign was foul of its staff in such a manner that it could not be read.—Ibid.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Government of the Washington Society of the year 1834, will be held at Concert Hall on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

Also, the members of the Government elected for 1835, Punctual attendance is requested.

W. L. L.—The members of the Washington Light Infantry are ordered to attend a meeting of the Company at Concert Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance. Per order.

J. L. BARBER, Clerk.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve Lectures, both practical and theoretical, on the science of Phrenology, illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observations.

The Course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Admission at the door, 25 cents.

Tickets for the evening or the course, may be had at the B. A. stores generally, and at the door of the Hall.

Tickets for the course, \$2.

WARD 4 TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of Ward 4 Temperance Society will be observed on Sunday Evening, the 15th inst, at 7 o'clock, at the Church in Green st, when an Address will be delivered by Mr C. Duncan, of Harvard University.

Members of the Society, and the public are invited to attend.

JULIUS A. PALMER, } Committee

WM. G. HANNAFORD, }

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

MARRIED.

In Goshen, 2d inst, Moses Rice to Julia Ford, Mr R. had buried a wife only thirteen days before.

DIED.

In East Cambridge, on the 10th inst, very suddenly, Maurice Moynihan, 41.

In Quincy, Martha Maria, youngest child of Mr Horace N. Glover.

In Salem, Margaret, wife of Daniel Moore, 57.

In Littleton, Col. 6th inst, Hon Benjamin Tallmadge, a distinguished officer of the revolution, and for many years a member of Congress.

IMPORTATIONS.

HAVRE—Ship Louvre—1099 cases, 24 bales, 5 packages merchandise 1 case boxes—1 do clocks—14 bales baskets—143 baskets champagne—5 boxes, 5522 cases, 1 cask wine—3 bundles, 3 cases trees—4 cases plants—4 packages fruit trees—12 cases, 39 bales paper hangings—1 case clock movements.

NEW ORLEANS—Schr Jasper—254 lbs sugar—59 do molasses. Bark Valhalla—381 bales cotton. Brig Pulaski—404 lbs sugar—10 casks molasses—1 keg syrup.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—MARCH 13, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Bark Valhalla, Stevens, New Orleans. Sailed from the S W Pass 15th ult, in co with ship Gloucester, Lane, for Liverpool, and parted 21st, off Cape Carnarvon. Brig Alvaro, Herminio, San Martha. Brig Alpine, Moore, Mayaguez. Brig Sarah Abigail, Baker, New Orleans. Brig Pulaski, Webb, New Orleans. Brig Angola, Prior, Baltimore. Brig Belisarius, Goodwin, New Orleans. Sch Gen Warron, Freeman, Jamaica. Sch Jasper, Richardson, New Orleans. Sch Almira, Bates, Fredericksburg. Sch David Atkins, Small, Kopsalannock. Sch Pennot, Baker, New York. Sch Sun, Nickerson, New York. Sch Mail, Loring, New York. Sch Jasper, Kendrick, New York. Sch Rochester, Loring, New York. Sch Orleans, Chase, New York. Sch Ariel, Ellery, Philadelphia. Sloop Jackson, Gauss, Salem. Sloop Splendid, Plymouth. Sunset—Signal for a ship and 2 barks.

CLEARED.

Ship Talma, Thomas, Havana; Woodbury, Tate, New Orleans; Briggs Falconer, Winsor, Cronstadt; Massachusetts, Fletcher, New Orleans; Eagle, Smith, Baltimore; Gem, Snow, Philadelphia; schs Bolton, Wendall, Mobile; Maria, Ingalls, and Adventurer, Churchill, New York; Napoleon, Rackleff, Hartford; Crown, Baker, Providence; Miranda, Holbrook, Newport; Superb, Weeks, Nantucket.

Brig Star, Hendrickson, fm Fernandez 12th ult, for Boston, drove ashore on Marshfield beach, 11th inst, and went entirely to pieces. The captain and one man died, and two others before she struck. The mate reached the shore much exhausted, and remains sick at Marshfield. Brig belongs in New York—cargo of mahogany and cedar owned by P S Shelton, of this city.

Brig Chatham, Savage, from Aux Cayes for Boston, put into Provincetown on Wednesday last, in distress, having been ashore on Little Round Shoal, knocked the copper off her bottom, and was very leaky. On Tuesday night she experienced a severe gale in the day, split her masts, and bore up for the Cape—crew frosted. A survey had been called on the brig and she was dismasted, on Thursday, to repair.

Also at P, brig Hope, Doughty, from Matanzas for Portland, leaky.

Brig Lexington, has been got off shore and towed up to New York. Vessel tight and uninjured.

Brig Ponce, ashore on the Hook, is tight. Part of the cargo has been landed. Will be got off if the weather continues fair.

At Manila, Oct 23, Derby, Felt, Salem loaded; Trescott, Atwater, Derby, Le Gaspar, and one man, driven from New York ar day before; Canova, Hall, fm Singapore, do do; Grotius, Page, ar 19th.

Ship Henry Ewbank, for Trieste, sailed from Singapore, previous to Nov 10, with 2000 pieces pepper, white sugar, cassia and nutmeg.

At Trinidad 12th ult, bark Franklin, Gibbs, Boston 4; brig Cordelia, do 6; Samos, do one.

Ship Duxbury, Baxer, for Malta, sailed from Marseilles 17th Jan.

At St Croix 26 ds since, brig Tam O'Shanter, Boston waiting freight; sch Scio, of Bath, one.

SPOKEN.

Feb 18, lat 26 49, lon 70 20, brig Gazelle, 11 days from Boston for Havana—crew all frost bitten—mortification had taken place in one man.

Jan 29, lat 6, lon 20, ship Samarang, Manila, Gray, Manila, for Boston?

Feb 20, lat 25, lon 64 20, sch Pilot, of Boston, New York, for Porto Rico.

Feb 23, lat 34, lon 73, brig Niebe, 32 ds fm Pernambuco for Baltimore.

10th inst, brig Ganielcft, St Thomas for Philad.

